

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 2.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
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proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents, a safe and admirable remedy for Rheumatism, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in 24 hours—even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chills, &c.

This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.

An Agent recently writes—"Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment. I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our Physicians very highly."

Price 50 cents a bottle.

The Painful and Debilitating Complaint of The Piles

receives immediate relief—and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured by the administration of

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: Pain in the Loins—Headache—Loss of appetite—Indigestion—and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance—"It is but justice to you to inform you, that I have used your 'Dumfries' Remedy for the Piles' for some time past, and have found them eminently successful."

The Remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary. Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. 5 [No. 3.] 25py

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the Estate of Ebenezer Taylor late of Gilead, deceased, and represented insolvent, and six months from the fifteenth of September last are allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will attend to the duties of that appointment at the dwelling house of Thomas Peabody in said Gilead, on the first Tuesday of November, December, and January, at one o'clock on each of said days.

JOSEPH G. SWAN.

Gilead, Sept. 20, 1834.

Commissioner's Notice

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioner on the estate of Willard Mason, late of Turner, deceased, hereby give notice that three months are allowed for creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the 17th day of September, 1834, and that we shall be in session on the 25th day of October, and the 17th day of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the lot of J. Gross the subscriber, in Turner, to receive and adjudicate on the same.

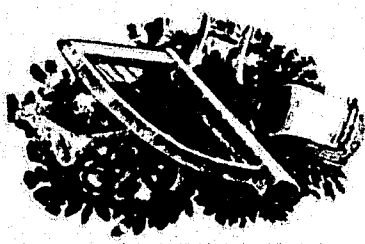
SAM'L F. BROWN.

ISAAC GROSS

September 20, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HUNT, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to CHAS. E. BARNET, WM. C. MITCHELL, Assigners. Portland, July, 31 1834.



POETRY.

The two following poems, from the pen of Miss Mary Ann Brown, are natural and touching:—

MAN'S LOVE.

When woman's eye grows dull,
And her cheek paleth,
When fades the beautiful,
Then man's love faitheth;
He sits not beside her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Twines not the damp hair,
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in,
Though her eye lightens,
Though her cheek, pale and thin,
Feverishly brightens;
He stays but a moment near,
When that flush fadeseth,
Though thus affection's tear
Her soft eyelid shadeseth.

He goes from her chamber straight
Into life's jostle,
He meets at the very gate
Business and bustle;
He thinks not of her within,
Silently sighing,
He forgets in that noisy din
That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still,
What though he mourneth,
Soon from his sorrow chill
Wearied he turneth,
Soon o'er her buried head
Memory's light setteth,
And the true hearted dead,
Thus man forgetteth!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When man is waxing frail,
And his voice is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And his hand white as cheek;
Oh, then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love!

She sits by his chair,
And holds his feeble hands;
She watches ever there,
His wants to understand;
His yet unspoken will
She hastens to fulfill.

She leads him, when the moon
Is bright, o'er dale or hill,
And all things save the tune
Of the honey bees are still,
Into the garden bowers,
To sit 'midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there,
To feast on breath and bloom,
She brings the piny rare
Into his darkened room;
And 'neath his weary head
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour of death
His lamp of life doth dim,
She never wearieth,
She never leaveth him;
Still near him night and day,
She meets his eye alive.

And when his trial's o'er,
And the turf is on his breast,
Deep in her bosom's core
Lie sorrows unexpressed;
Her tears, her sighs, are weak,
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise
Balm for her spirit's pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again;
Still, still, she must regret,
She never can forget!

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF COURAGE.

While Murat was at Madrid he was anxious to communicate with Junot in Portugal; but all the roads to Lisbon swarmed with guerillas, and with the troops composing Castanos' army. Murat mentioned his embarrassment to Baron Sirogonoff, the Russian Ambassador to Spain. Russia, it is well known, was at that time, not only the ally but the friend of France. M. de Sirogonoff told Murat it was the easiest thing in the world. "The Russian Admiral Siniavin," said he, "is in the port of Lisbon; give me the most intelligent of your Polish lancers; I will dress him in a Russian uniform, and intrust him with despatches for the admiral—you will give him your instructions verbally, and all will go well even if he should be taken prisoner a dozen times between this and Lisbon, for the insurgent army is so anxious to obtain our neutrality, it will be careful not to furnish a pretext for a rupture."

Murat was delighted with this ingenious scheme. He asked Krasinski, the commandant of the lancers to find him a brave and intelligent young man. Two days afterwards the commandant brought the prince a young man of his corps, for whom he pledged his life; his name was Leckinski, and he was but eighteen years old. Murat was moved to see so young

a man court so imminent a danger; for, if he were detected, his doom was sealed—Murat could not help remarking to the Pole the risk he was about to run. The youth smiled. "Let your imperial highness give me my instructions," answered he, respectfully. "and I will give a good account of the mission I have been honored with. I thank his highness for having chosen me from among my comrades, for all of them would have courted this distinction. The prince argued favorably from the young man's modest resolution. The Russian Ambassador gave him his despatches: he put on a Russian uniform and set out for Portugal.

The first two days passed over quietly, but on the afternoon of the third, Leckinski was surrounded by a body of Spaniards, who disarmed him and dragged him before the commanding officer. Luckily for the youth, it was Castanos himself. Leckinski was aware that he was lost, if he were discovered to be a Frenchman, consequently, he determined, on the instant, not to let a single word of French escape him, and to speak nothing but Russian or German, which he spoke with equal fluency. The cries of rage of his captors announced the fate which awaited him, and the horrible murder of General Rene, who had perished in the most dreadful tortures but a few weeks before, as he was going to Junot, was sufficient to freeze the very blood.

"Who are you?" said Castanos in French, which language he spoke perfectly well, having been educated in France. Leckinski looked at the questioner, made a sign, and answered in German, "I do not understand you." Castanos spoke German, but he did not wish to appear personally in the matter, and summoned one of the officers of his staff who went on with the examination. The young Pole answered in Russian or German, but he never let a syllable of French escape him. He might, however, easily have forgotten himself, surrounded as he was, with a crowd eager for his blood, and who waited with savage impatience to have him declared guilty, that is, a Frenchman, to fall on him and murder him. But their fury was raised to a height which the General himself could not control, by an incident which seemed to cut off the unhappy prisoner from every chance of escape. One of Castanos' aid-de-camps, one of the fanatically patriotic, who were so numerous in this war and who from the first had denounced Leckinski a French spy, burst into the room, dragging with him a man wearing a brown jacket, tall hat, and red plume of a Spanish peasant. "Look at this man an' then say if it is true that he is a German or Russian." He is a spy, by my soul!

The peasant meanwhile, was eyeing the prisoner closely. Presently his dark eye lighted up with fire and hatred. "Es France, he is a Frenchman!" exclaimed he, clapping his hands. And he stated that having been to Madrid a few weeks before, he had been put in requisition to carry forage to the French barracks; and said, said he, "I recollect that this is the man who took my load of forage, and gave me a receipt. I was near him an hour, and I recollect him. When we caught him I told my comrade this is the French officer I delivered my forage to. This was correct. Castanos probably discerned the true state of the case, but he was a generous foe. He proposed to let him pursue his journey, but Leckinski still insisted he was a Russian, and could not be made to understand a word of French. But the moment he ventured a hint of the kind a thousand threatening voices were raised against him, and he saw that clemency was impossible. "But," said he, "will you then risk a quarrel with Russia, whose neutrality we are anxiously asking for?" said the officer, "let us try the man." Leckinski understood all, for he was acquainted with Spanish. He was removed and thrown into a room worthy to have been one of the dungeons of the inquisition in his best days.

When the Spanish took him prisoner he had eaten nothing since the previous evening, and when his dungeon door was closed on him he had fasted for eighteen hours; no wonder, then, with what exhaustion, fatigue, anxiety and agony of his dreadful situation, that the unhappy prisoner felt almost senseless on his hard couch. Night soon closed in and left him to realize in its gloom, the full horror of his hopeless situation. He was brave of course; but to die at eighteen; 'tis sudden. But youth and fatigue finally yielded to the approach of sleep, and he was soon buried in profound slumber. He had slept perhaps two hours, when the door of his dungeon opened slowly and some one entered with cautious steps, sliding with his hand the light of a lamp; the visitor bent over the prisoner's couch, the hand that shaded the lamp touched him on the shoulder, and in a sweet and sivey voice, a woman's voice, asked him, "Do you want to eat?" The young Pole awakened suddenly by the glare of the lamp, by the touch and the voice of the female, rose upon his couch and with eyes only half opened, said in German, "What do you want?" "Give me something to eat at once," said Castanos when he heard the result of the first experiment, and let him go, he is not a Frenchman. How could he have been so far master of himself? the thing is impossible! But though Leckinski was supplied with food he was detain-

ed a prisoner. The next morning he was taken to a spot where he could see the mutilated corpses of ten Frenchmen who had been cruelly massacred by the peasantry of Tronillo; and he was threatened with the same death. But the noble youth had promised not to fail, and not a word, not an accent, not a gesture or look betrayed him.

Leckinski, when taken back to his prison haled it with a sort of joy; for twelve hours he had nothing but gibbets and death, in its most horrid forms before his eyes, exhibited to him by men with the looks and passions of demons. He slept, however, after the harassing excitement of the day, and soundly too; when in the midst of his deep and deathlike slumbers, the door opened gently, some one drew near his couch, and the same soft voice whispered in his ear. Arise and come with me. We wish to save your life. Your horse is ready. And the brave young man hastily awakened by the words, "we wish to save your life, come," answered, still in German—"What do you want?" Castanos, when he heard of this experiment and its result, said that the Russian was a noble young man; he saw the true state of the case. The next morning early, four men came to take him before a sort of court martial, composed of officers of Castanos, staff. During the walk they uttered most horrible threats against him; but true to his determination, he pretended not to understand their intentions, he pretended not to understand their language. When he came before his judges he seemed to gather what was going on from the argument of the tribunal and not from what he heard said around him, and he asked in German, "where his interpreter was; he was sent for and the examination commenced. It turned at first upon the motive of his journey from Madrid to Lisbon. He answered by showing his despatches to Admiral Siniavin and his passport. Spite of the presence and the vehement assertions of the peasant, he persisted for the same story and did not contradict himself once. "Ask him," said the presiding officer, at last, "if he loves the Spaniards, as he is not a Frenchman?" "Certainly," said Leckinski, "I like the Spaniards; I wish our two nations were friends." "Colonel," said the interpreter to the president, "the prisoner says that he desires us, and that his only regret is that he cannot unite the whole nation in this war and to end this odious war at a single blow."

While he was saying this, the eyes of the whole tribunal were attentively watching the slightest movements of the prisoner's countenance, in order to see what effect the interpreter's treachery would have upon him. But Leckinski expected to be put to test in some way, and was determined to baffle all their attempts. "Gentlemen," said Castanos, "it seems to me that this young man cannot be suspected, he has at least been deceived. The prisoner may pursue his journey, still when he reflects on the hazard of our position, he will find the severity we have been obliged to use excusable." Leckinski's arms and despatches were returned, he received a free pass, and his noble youth came victorious out of the severest trial that the human spirit can be brought to.

[Mem. of the Duchess of Arbraville.]

WHY AND BECAUSE.

[From Timb's Knowledge for the People.]
Why is cream churned into Butter?
Because of the heat produced by churning, which changes the cream from a fluid to a solid.

Why is a glass tube called a gauge used in dairies?
Because when filled up to a certain height (ten inches) with new milk of a proper temperature, and set by for twelve hours, the cream will have risen to the top of the tube, if the cow be a proper one from which to make butter.

Why is lime important in the shell of bird's eggs?
Because the body of egg contains neither phosphoric acid nor lime, both of which are requisite for the bones of the bird; it was necessary, therefore, that nature should provide means of furnishing both these substances, which it does at the expense of the shell; this becoming thinner during the whole time of incubation, till the living embryo has appropriated sufficient quantity for the formation of its bones. Part of the albumen combines with the shell for this purpose, and another portion forms its fibers.

Why do fowls, if kept confined, lay their eggs without shells?
Because they cannot then get at an earth which contains the material requisite for the shell. Dr. Paris, (in the *Linnæan Transactions*) shows that if the legs of hens are broken, and they will lay their eggs without shells until the fracture is repaired; nature employing all the lime in circulation for the purpose of reuniting the bones.

Why are eggs preserved by rubbing them with butter?
Because the butter closes pores in the shell, by which the communication of the embryo, with the external air takes place. The embryo is not, however, thus killed. Vaseline has a similar effect. Reamur covered eggs with

spirit varnish, and found them capable of producing chickens after two years, when the varnish was carefully removed.

CLOTHING.
Why have white wigs a tendency to promote sunburn and freckles?
Because they increase the power of the sun's light.

Why does a covering keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in summer?
Because it both prevents the passage of heat from the man, and to the ice.

Why does a person with a cold in the head, or catarrh from the eyes and nose, experience so much more relief on applying to the face a linen or embeiric handkerchief than one made of cotton?
Because the linen, conducting, readily absorbs a heat and diminishes the inflammation; while the latter, by refusing to give passage to the heat, increases the temperature and the pain. Popular prejudice has held that there was a poison in cotton.—Arnott.

Why is loose clothing warmer than such as fits close?
Because the fibres of cotton, when examined by the microscope, will be finely toothed; this explains the cause of their adhering together with greater facility than the fibres of other species which are destitute of teeth, and which cannot be spun into thread without an admixture of cotton.

Why does oiled silk, or other air-tight covering, laid on a bed, preserve greater warmth than an additional blanket or more?
Because the oiled silk prevents the ventilation of the person by the slow passage of air, as through the texture of the blanket.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. A Dr. Kintaid and a lawyer Danal lately had some hard rubs in the Tennessee Convention. The doctor accused the lawyer of wishing juries to be dispensed with in trials for assault and battery, so that the limbs of the law could take a wider range and run riot in their pleadings before single Justices. The lawyer retorted. For his part, he was fully of opinion, that in his profession and in an extensive practice in criminal cases, he had never in his life been able to save as many scoundrels from the gallows, as his medical friend had killed of honest men in the practice of his profession.

These are my Riches.—We know a father in Richmond country, who has twelve sons, all healthy and active, and their parents well-beloved young enough to have twelve more. It would be more to our pride to exhibit such a parcel of Boys, than gold and silver; and our country, looking on them as her best wealth, should provide, in such cases, for their proper education and support. Every family in the State, with twelve children, should have a draft on the public treasury for at least \$5000. When we are elected to the legislature, this shall be the subject of our maiden speech. The first point we should insist on, would be its tendency to encourage early marriages, the source of more virtue industry, and public prosperity, than legislators have yet imagined.

[Georgia Courier.]

From Carver's History of Boston.
OLD MANNERS AND CUSTOMS:
Eighty years ago, red cloaks, wigs, and cocked hats, were the usual dress of a gentleman. Few wore boots, except military men. Buckles were the only shoe fastenings; strings were worn only by those who could get nothing else. In winter, round coats were in fashion, made stiff with buckram, and in front reaching to the knees. Before the revolution, boys were dressed with wigs and cocked hats. Think that a figure any little boy of our acquaintance would make in such a costume! But in a dress of our time, he would have looked just as queerly to a boy of 1770.

Till within thirty-five years, gentlemen wore powder. Many of them were in the habit of sitting half an hour or more, every day in the hair chair, to have their hair craped; suffering torture in the hot curling-tongs, and the awkward pulling of the paper. When there was a great party, and they could not engage a hair-dresser on the same day, ladies were sometimes dressed the day before, and slept in easy chairs, to keep their hair from being muddled. It was then the fashion, for ladies to send word to their friends that they would visit them; it was not the custom to wait to be invited.

What Some Call Luck.—One person will swallow pebbles and yet live on many years; while another, in eating, gets a small piece of liver in his windpipe and dies. One has the shaft of a spear passed completely through his body and recovers; another runs a thorn into his hand, and no skill can save him. One is thrown fifty or a hundred feet down a cliff and survives; another has his neck broken by the mere overturning of a gig on a smooth plain. We have lately seen an aged and healthy minister who lately fell from the belly of a common steple to the ground a few years ago, but we have also seen a lady die in consequence of falling down gently on a level floor. So that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle always to the strong.—People's Mag.

SOCIAL AFFECTION.

Drake.
Society has been compared to a heap of embers, which, when separated, soon languish, darken and expire; but if placed together glow with a ruddy and intense heat; a just emblem of the strength, happiness, and the security derived from the union of mankind. The savage, who never knew the blessings of combination and he who quits society from apathy or misanthropic spleen, and like the separated embers, dark, dead, useless; they neither give nor receive heat, neither love nor are beloved. To what acts of heroism and virtue, in every age and nation, has not the impulse of affection given rise? To what gloom, misery, despair, and even suicide, has not the desertion of society, led? How often in the busy haunts of men, are all our noblest and gentlest virtues called forth? And how in the bosom of the recluse, do all the soft emotions languish and grow faint?

As a corroborating instance of what has been advanced throughout this paper, it shall be illustrated with the following anecdote.

A respectable character, after having long figured away in the gay world at Paris, was at length compelled to live in an obscure retreat, in that city, the victim of severe and unforseeable misfortunes. He was so indigent, that he subsisted on an allowance from the parish. Every week a quantity of bread was sent to him sufficient for his support, and yet, at length, he demanded more. On this the curate sent for him. He went. "Do you live alone?" said the curate. "With whom, sir?" answered the unfortunate man, "is it possible I should live? I am wretched; you see that I am, since I thus solicit charity, and am abandoned by all the world." "But sir," continued the curate, "if you live alone, why do you ask for more bread than is sufficient for yourself?" The other was quite confounded, and at last, with great reluctance confessed that he had a dog. The curate did not drop the subject. He desired him to observe, that he was only the distributor of the bread that belonged to the poor, and that it was absolutely necessary that he should dispose of his dog. "Ah, sir," exclaimed the poor man, weeping, "and if I lose my dog, who is twice to me?" The good parson, melted into tears, took his purse, and giving it to him, "Take this, sir," said he, "this is mine; this I can give."

The Kentuckian's notion of being in the company of fine ladies.—From the "Kentuckian in New York."

"Were you never in the company of fine ladies?" asked Cheever.

"Yes! and I humbly beg me if ever I want to be so fixed again; for there I sat with my feet drawn straight under my knees, head up, and hands laid close along my legs, like a sea recruit, on deck, or a horse in the stable; and I twist me, if I did not feel as if I was about to be kicked. The whole company stared at me as if I had come without an invite; and I swear I thought my arms had grown a foot longer, for I couldn't get my hands in no sort of a comfortable fix—first tried them on my lap; then they looked like going to prayers, or as if I was tied in that way; then I slung 'em down by my side, and they looked like two weights to a clock; and then I wanted to cross my legs, and I tried that, but my leg stuck out like a pump handle; then my head stuck up through a glazed shirt-collar like a pig in a yoke; then I wanted to spit, but the floor looked so fine that I would as soon have thought of spitting on the window; and then to fix me out and out, they asked us all to set down to dinner! Well, things went on smooth enough for a while, till we had got through one or two at it. Then the imp of mischief came to me first, with a waiter of little bow full of something, and a parcel of towels slung over his arm: so I clapped on one of the towels to my head, and drank it down at a swallow. Now, stranger, what do you think was in it?"

"Punch, I suppose," said L. M., laughing; "or perhaps apple toddy."

"So I thought, & so would any body, as dry as I was, and that wanted something to wash down the fatty stuffs that I had been laying in; but no! it was warm water! Yes! you may laugh, but it was clean warm water. The others dipped their fingers into the bowls and wiped them on the towels as well as they could for giggling; but it was all the fault of that pampered rascal, in bringing it to me first. As soon as I caught his eye, I gin him a wink, as much as to let him know that if ever I caught him on my trail, I would wipe him down with a mucky towel."

MELANCHOLY SHIP-WRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

It seldom fails to our lot to record a disaster so truly melancholy in its consequences as that which we are now about to record. Never since our residence in this town has an occurrence taken place to such an extent affecting, and never before have we witnessed such gloom as is now depicted in every countenance. The Packet Schooner Sarah, Thomas Pearce, Master, of and for this port, sailed from Boston on Tuesday the 30th ult. with a full cargo of merchandise and thirteen passengers on board, was wrecked on Seal Island, in a heavy gale of wind, on the morning of 24th inst. at 4 o'clock, and sad to relate, seventeen persons were lost, and only six saved. The vessel went entirely to pieces in a very few minutes after she struck.

The following particulars we have obtained from Peter Goulding, Esq. of Perry, passenger on board the Sarah, and John Boole, one of the sailors.

Left Boston on Tuesday, 30th ult. at half past six o'clock, P. M. and fresh from S. S. State. At four P. M. next day passed Mount Desert Rock—at 8 o'clock made a light which

Capt. Pearce supposed to be Petit-menn—at half past 9 made another light which he supposed to be Moose Peck, but it did not re-solve—at half past 10 unexpectedly made another light, which caused him to doubt having made the particular light as above stated, and to conclude that the first must have been Libby's Island Light, the second West Quoddy, and the last Head Harbour—he then took in sail let go both anchors, vessel laying for a short time in the trough of the sea, but as soon as she came head to, carried away her windlass and parted both chains—he then made sail put her on the wind heading S. S. E. until he judged himself clear of the land—at 12 o'clock wore ship and stood N. N. E. until he made land head, then wore ship again and hauled off S. S. E. supposing himself in the Bay of Fundy to the eastward of the Wolves—at 4 o'clock, the weather being thick and the wind blowing a gale, made land, at the same time found that the vessel was among the breakers—swayed up the sail and tried to weather the land having no room to wear, but it was all of no avail, for in a few minutes she struck on what proved to be one of the Seal Islands.

The actual situation of those on board, at this period, can better be imagined than described. In a few minutes her forecastle went by the board, and soon after the main-mast and in the course of half an hour the hull of the vessel was literally stove to pieces.

The names of the persons saved are Peter Goulding, Esq. of Perry, a man belonging to St. Johns, (name not known,) passengers; John Boole, Geo. Kircus and George Stowall, seamen, and the stewardess, a colored girl.

Mr. Goulding and the colored girl saved themselves by clinging to a piece of the quarter deck which was washed upon the rocks. Mr. G. was so much bruised as to be unable to walk when he got on shore. One of the sailors got into the boat at the davits with the mate and one of the passengers for the purpose of saving themselves, but the mate and passenger thinking there would be no chance of escape that way, got on board again, leaving the two sailors and one passenger saved themselves by jumping from the bows of the vessel upon the rocks, as the sea left them bare, and as the sea came upon them they held fast to the rocks, until it again receded, when they would crawl as far as they could before another sea came upon them, and in this way they finally succeeded in reaching the shore above the break of the sea.

The names of those who perished are, Thomas Pearce, master; John Sweet, mate; Ebenezer Starboard and Joseph S. Cony, passengers, all of this town and all having left wives and children to deplore their untimely fate, also a son of Capt. Pearce, but 9 years old. Stephen C. Talbot, a son of J. C. Talbot, Esq. of East Machias, William Fowler of Lubec, Samuel Wiggins of St. John, Wm. Featherstonehaugh of Lubec.—Smith from the West Indies, Robert Dyer, sailor, and Collins Warwic, cook. The names of the other persons not known.

The bodies of Messrs. Talbot, Smith, and the cook, were found and interred upon the island; that of Mr. Fowler was brought to Lubec and interred yesterday afternoon. We do not learn that any others have been found.

Eastport Demo.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—C. C. P.

October Term, 1834.

At a meeting of the Members of the Cumberland Bar, holden in the Court Room on the first day of the present term: On motion, Voted, That Brothers Nicholas Emery, Stephen Longfellow, Samuel Fessenden, James D. Hopkins, Albert Smith, and Joseph Adams, be a Committee to prepare and report to the Members of this Bar, a letter from the members of the Cumberland Bar to Chief Justice Mellen, expressive of their sentiments on the occasion of his return from the Bench.

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar holden on the third day of the term, the Committee reported the following letter from the Bar, to the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, which was read, unanimously accepted and a vote to be communicated by the Committee to the Chief Justice, on the 10th of October.

To the Honorable Prentiss Mellen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine.

Sir—The Cumberland Bar have deputed us to address you on your return from the exalted station of Chief Justice of our Supreme Judicial Court, which you have for fourteen years filled with so much honor to yourself, and advantage to the State.

Deeply regretting the loss to the Court of your talents, they cannot permit the event to pass, without testifying the high respect, which they feel for your public and private character, and the cordial recollection, which they cherish of the able manner, in which they cherish the duties of Chief Justice have been performed.

And we deem it fortunate for the administration of the Justice in our highest Court, that our Executive called to the Bench the mid of the long experience, you derive from the practice in the Courts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire with the sages of the Law, the ornaments of the New England Bar.

So many new questions were necessarily presented to the learned tribunal, of which you were chief, on the first organization of our Government, that notwithstanding the lights which you brought to the aid of the Court, it is with pleasure and pride we look upon the decisions which you have rendered, as principles by our own judges, in novel cases, deeply

by affecting the political rights of our community. And we cheerfully bear testimony to the integrity and impartiality, with which the legal controversies, agitated in the Court of final resort here, have been decided since our separation from Massachusetts.

The power of analysis and acute discrimination, united with depth of research displayed in the opinions of the Court, have secured, for their decision, the respect of the learned and the worthy of our sister States.

We know of no greater security for the rights, liberties and lives of our citizens than a judicial department that fearlessly pronounces the Law, without regard to any consideration, but that of supporting the Constitution and Laws of the State.

As you close your judicial labors in the full consequence of a limitation of time, perfectly understood by you on accepting the high office, which you leave: we hope for a renewed association with you at our bar that we may continue to be aided by your learning and wisdom. We shall rejoice to have before our eyes, and among us, the example of kind and benevolent feelings and strict integrity, of assiduity and liberality, and which must animate every member of our profession, who would expect or deserve eminence.

But above all we are satisfied that whether in office, or out of it, the highest honor which can attach to any one, in this life, is that of being a good citizen of the republic.

NICHOLAS EMERY,
STEPHEN LONGFELLOW,
J. D. HOPKINS,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN,
ALBERT SMITH,
JOSEPH ADAMS.

Portland, October 10th, 1834.

At a meeting of the members of the Cumberland Bar, holden on the 11th of October, A. D. 1834, the following answer was received from the Hon. Prentiss Mellen to the letter from the members of the Bar, addressed to him on the 10th inst.

Gentlemen, Your kind and respectful communication of yesterday has been received, and it demands my most grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Cumberland Bar, whom you represent, and to you personally for the flattering terms in which their sentiments have been conveyed to me. It has been read with feelings more easily conceived than expressed.

On any ordinary occasion such a token of regard and approbation would have excited highly pleasing emotions; but it is peculiarly dear and acceptable at this crisis, when the interest of connexion which for the last fourteen years has subsisted between the Cumberland Bar and myself,—and indeed, the Bar of Maine and myself,—has been so recently dissolved by the constitutional termination of my life.

Even at the age of seventy, it is adapted, not only to awaken the liveliest gratitude, but to warm my heart and give its pulsations much of the animation of youth. It is not strange, while enjoying the pleasures which your goodness and partiality have afforded me, if I do not pause to consider how much I fear you have overrated my humble labors during my official course. Yesterday that course was ended.

At such an hour it is pleasant to enjoy the consciousness that I have faithfully endeavored to discharge the duties of the office acceptably,—declining no labor or fatigue which those duties required.

I feel conscious also that on all occasions I have acted with integrity and directness of purpose, under the influence of a deep sense of responsibility to Him who seeth the heart and knoweth all things. Thus far, I trust the ermine of justice has not been soiled by any agency of mine. I have aimed at truth and legal correctness and carefully searched to find them; how far these endeavors have been successful, it is the province of others to decide. On this point it is a source of gratification to me to remember the harmony which has long existed among the members of the Court: the important aids I have constantly received from the learning and researches of my brethren.—May they be preserved in health and usefulness, and, in union with a new associate, long adorn the seat of justice. I most sincerely and solemnly concur in the all-important sentiment you have expressed, that "we know of no greater security for the rights, liberties and lives of our citizens, than a judicial department that fearlessly pronounces the law, without any regard to any consideration but that of supporting the constitution and laws of the State." Heaven grant that we may never be reduced to the necessity of appealing to a justice of less pure, exalted and independent character than the one you have above described. It may not be improper here for me to observe that in my judicial department I have aimed to be courteous and respectful; still I am persuaded that in the midst of perplexities and momentary irritations, I have too often been otherwise. If in such instances the feelings of any have been unintentionally wounded, I have abundant reason for believing that the fault was as readily forgiven by them, as it was regretted and condemned by myself.

On returning this day to the Bar, old as I am, for the purpose of deriving a competency for my family in the honorable pursuits and employments of my profession, I hope and presume that I shall experience from my brethren as much urbanity, kindness and social feelings, as I invariably received of attention, respect and assistance while on the bench. Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept for the Cumberland

Bar, and for yourselves individually, the assurance of the gratitude, friendship and esteem of Your friend and brother.

(Signed) PRENTISS MELLEN.

October, 11th, 1834.

To Nicholas Emery, Stephen Longfellow, James D. Hopkins, Samuel Fessenden, Albert Smith and Joseph Adams, Esquires.

On motion, Voted, That the Secretary of the Bar be directed to enter the correspondence between the members of the Bar and Chief Justice Mellen at length on the Records, and publish in the papers of this City, the correspondence, together with the proceedings of the Members of the Bar in relation to the same. I certify that the above is a correct copy from the Records of the Cumberland Bar.

GEORGE W. PIERCE,
Secretary of the Cumberland Bar.

Webster's Concord Speech.—It is worth a while to select a few pearls from this farrago of party cant and hypocrisy.

He opens his speech with a just remark, though not intended to be so. On witnessing so large an assemblage of his old Federal friends, he is led to believe that it "proves the existence of danger, and creates apprehension for the safety of our rights and laws."

This is as true now as it was in the time of the Hartford Convention.

Mr. W. says that he "comes forward gladly in the character of a Witness, to bear testimony to the character of his colleague Bell."

He seems to forget that the testimony of an accomplice carries weight only in the character of States, evidence.

The orator continues to "believe that the country is in danger"—and thinks that if "Langdon, Whipple, Sullivan, Stark, &c., were alive, every man of them would be on their side." They would be thorns in their side, we doubt not. These worthies would "side" with the modern disturbers of the national peace in no other fashion.

"You and I," continues Mr. W., "have our party—what we do for our party, we do for ourselves." True to the letter—they "do" for both together, and that is the secret of their patriotism.

"To our shame be it spoken," says this patriotic eulogist of his country—(what a bone for the London Quarterly to pick!)—"I do not believe there is a government on earth that executes its will so much pecuniary means as that of the United States." That no one may doubt, whether Mr. Webster means here to change the majority of his countrymen with being bribed, he concludes this precious libel on them with this summary declaration—"Power now maintains itself by the purchased and the deceived."

Immediately after this, with admirable consistency, he sneers at an alleged opinion of the friends of the President, that if he had not removed the deposits "the Bank would have corrupted the whole legislature"—and then says—"this was not what our forefathers had taught us." Then why does he teach it? He proceeds to quote the language of the proud Roman aristocrat, Corolanius, (a favorite authority with the old Tories)—and applies it to democratic men and measures, being likened to "boys with sticks, and cooks from the kitchen with spits and ladles."

"Four opponents"—Mr. W. goes on—"get money, they get every thing." These money worshippers occasionally tell the truth of themselves.

The orator now vamps some of his old ravings about President Jackson having "seized the public treasury"—and again threatens more "distress and pressure"—which, says he, "will be renewed and repeated until the cause is removed."

The gold coin then troubles the patriot. "Too much value is given to gold, and too little to silver"—says Mr. W.—"and dollars will be remitted abroad to pay all balances in trade. In one respect this will be injurious, as it will cause an increased circulation of one dollar bills, which, if silver had been retained, the circulation of small notes would have been proportionately arrested."

Mark the matchless hypocrisy of this declaration. This very man, who now pretends before the farmers of New Hampshire, to lament the circulation of small bills as an evil, and to regard species one dollar coin as a blessing, was the author, in the U. States Senate, of that wicked Bank brokerage motion, by which the provision in the Coin Bill, as it was sent from the House of Representatives, securing the emission of one dollar gold pieces, was stricken out—in which condition, thus mutilated of its best feature by Mr. Webster, the bill was passed into a law!—Bos. States.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Pacific, we are in possession of London papers to the 6th of Sept.

N. Y. Gazette.

The difficulties between Mehmet Ali and the Porte, are likely to be arranged without recourse to arms.

Paris papers of the 2d of September, state that a telegraph despatch had been received by the French Government, from Bayonne, announcing that on the 28th ultimo, General Espartero was attacked at Leguito by Zavalá, at the head of 4,000 men; Espartero repulsed the rebel forces, though he had only with him 1,800 men.

The Madrid letters of the 27th August give some further information relative to the proceedings of the Finance Committee. The whole of the members of the committee individually, had made up their minds in favor of the unqualified recognition of the Cortez bonds. It was expected that the discussion of the re-

port would begin on the 29th or 30th ult.

Don Carlos's wife died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 4.

Marshal Gerard, President of the Council in the French Ministry, was extremely ill September 4th.

Don Pedro has been elected Regent of the Cortez, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

Lord Chancellor Brougham, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords, on the 21st of July, on the present poor law system of England, announced it as his opinion that the support of all such as had been reduced to a state of pauperism, ought to be left to private charity; and he was not only convinced that such charity would be more beneficial, but that it would be quite sufficient to meet all the necessary demands. In the dispensation of a charity fund, the kindly feelings of the overseers were sure to be abused—and wherever a fund for their support was known by the poor to exist, they invariably calculated upon it, made its amount from a part of their expenditure, and would even enter purposely into the service in such parish, in order to entitle themselves to share in it. The Lord Chancellor enumerated as the next objectionable sort of charity, a Dispensary—but his objections to a hospital for the aged were still more decided, for age being a goal to which all must come, it was the duty of all to provide for it during the working period of life, by laying up something from their earnings.

By the present system of poor laws, the idle man was better fed than the industrious poor—and the language held out to the paupers by the various public institutions for charity, founding hospitals, &c., amounted to an invitation for them to marry and create children, without for a moment remembering the difficulty of maintaining them, and trusting for that maintenance to the public institutions, misnamed charitable: and what was this but giving the idle an advantage over the poor laborer, who prudently forbears marriage, and lives independently upon the proceeds of his labor, and an inducement for them to abandon his praiseworthy industry.

The report of the Poor Law Commission, showed that both in countries thickly and scantily settled, it was too common to find even able-bodied men, who prefer receiving 3s. or 3s. 6d. per week from the parish, without being obliged to do any work whatever, rather than to gain by their labor a comfortable and independent subsistence for themselves and their families. In Sussex and the Isle of Wight, the pauper receives 16s.—and it was not wonderful that this disparity between the reward of industry and idleness should tempt many to enter the lazy service of the latter, instead of answering the requirements of the former. In some parishes, the laborers at the work-house protested against being compelled to work as long as the independent laborers around them, who received nothing from the parish. The Lord Chancellor blamed not the pauper so much as he blamed the laws, which sanctioned such a gross misapplication of a fund for charitable purposes. What was worst of all was that it reversed the law of nature, and taught the parent to throw the burden of his offspring, and the child the burden of his infirm parent upon the parish. Even instances, occurred when the father had threatened, and successfully threatened, if he did not receive a larger allowance, to carry the child and leave it at the door of the overseer.

[Bos. States.

The New York Times publishes an abstract of Mr. Folger's examination, from which we take the following:

Mr. Smith brought down the baggage of Matthias, consisting of a large leather and hair trunk and a carpet-bag—the latter filled with new boots, shoes and pumps, and the former with linen and wearing apparel of the richest and most costly description. Linen shirts of the most exquisite fineness, the wristbands fringed with delicate lace, silk stockings and handkerchiefs, kid and other gloves, and a great variety of other similar articles, fitted out the trunk, the other contained his gold mounted cockade hat, an olive cloak of the finest texture, lined throughout with velvet and silk,—a new green and brown frock coat of a similar quality, the former heavily embroidered with gold, and the latter with silver, in the form of stars, with a large sun on one breast and seven stars on the other,—two merino morning dresses,—and other of reletars "too tedious to mention." But the "cap sheaf" of all were two night caps, made of linen cambric, folded in the form of a mitre, richly embroidered,—one with the names of the twelve apostles written around it, and "Jesus Matthias" adorning the front in more conspicuous character,—the other surrounded with the names of the twelve tribes, the front embellished the same as the other. The whole betokened the utmost extravagance and lavish expenditure of money and labor,—and months must have been spent by female hands (probably those of some one or more of his deluded dupes) in ornamenting and making up the apparel of this dainty carpenter and prophet.

His snuff-box, however, was not of so sacred a character. It was one of French manufacture ornamented on the top with an illustration of the fable of the monkey and two cats, in which the cats appeal to his monkeyship for his decision of a dispute between them, relative to the possession of an oyster—the judge perched himself on a grindstone, swallowing the oyster, and dividing the shells between his gulled clients.—The profane may deem it as apt an illustration of its possessor and his clients as of the monkey and the cats: but we are not so wicked as to countenance, openly, such a notion.

OXFORD.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 21, 1834.

There is perhaps no name in the annals of our country, more endeared to the people than that of Jefferson. His writings form a sort of text book of their principles. To the democratic party, his memory is peculiarly dear. He brought back the government to its original republican simplicity, when it was fast verging towards aristocracy, if not monarchy. To him we are mainly indebted for its stability, and for the practical lessons we have been able to offer to the world of the capacity of man for self government. His practice so well corresponded with his principles and professions, that his public services gained the approbation of the whole community, and he retired with the esteem and respect of all. At least his opponents and enemies found the current of public opinion so strongly set in his favor, that they did not deem it prudent to give utterance to the malignant feelings they entertained for one who had so successfully refuted the aristocratic and monarchial doctrines to which they were wedded. It was reserved for our own times to witness the attempt to revive in this republican government the doctrines of Hamilton, Ames Adams, &c. To do this effectually, or with any chance of success, it was deemed necessary to attack, and if possible undermine the reputation of Jefferson. This we do not believe to be the wish or intention of the well-to-do party generally, but it is undoubtedly that of their leaders, and those who refuse to assist in the work must abandon the party. The Bank cannot forgive him the opinions he has expressed against it, nor the federalists of the old school, the total defeat they sustained at his hands. We are led to make these remarks by several attempts which we have witnessed on the part of the Massachusetts federalists, who now call themselves whigs, to detract from the well earned reputation of Jefferson, and to bring into disrepute the principles which he so successfully advocated. Those principles lie at the foundation of our republican form of government, and if rendered unpopular or subverted, the triumph of aristocracy will be built upon its ruins. The first insidious attempts should be carefully watched and determinedly resisted. Under whatever disguise they may appear they should be exposed and refuted.

It appears that the notorious Cobbett has recently published a catch-penny affair called the life of Jackson. It also appears that in the course of his work he has expressed a favorable opinion of the President, for which the federalists call him a Jacksonite, and say that he has been hired to praise Jackson, and argue that the praise of such a man is conclusive evidence that the subject of it is deserving the reprobation of all honest men. Now we entertain no better opinion of Cobbett than the federalists now profess to hold of him, though gratitude for his past labors in their cause should shut their mouths against all complaint of him. We do not know that the President is responsible for the writings of this professed scribbler, or accountable for the opinions he may chance to entertain, or at least express of him. Cobbett now professes to be a democrat, and of course in that character would feel bound, whatever might be his sentiments, to speak well of so prominent and successful a defender of the people's rights as Jackson. Be this as it may, the publication affords the federalists a fair opportunity, and they are by no means backward in improving it, to vent their spleen and hatred of the democratic party by republishing the abuse which Cobbett lavished upon them thirty or forty years ago. If their object is to prove that Cobbett once belonged to the federal party we are willing to admit it, and they are welcome to all the honor to be derived from it.

The excitement appears to have been so great in the recent elections in Philadelphia as to lead to assassination and many other acts of violence. A peaceable and inoffensive democrat has been murdered in the city of the Bank during the heat of a party election. The federalists say that they as a party are not to be censured for this crime which they abhor and detest, as much as any citizens in the community, and which they would be as anxious to punish or prevent. We do not intend so to charge them. We believe them sincere in their abhorrence of the crime. We believe that they would be as prompt to punish it as any others. Our only doubt on the subject is, whether they may not have pursued a course of conduct for a year past, that has a tendency to lead to such results. They have predicted, and even threatened that blood should flow. They proclaimed last winter that we were in the midst of a revolution, bloodless, as yet. They talked of compelling the government to yield, by the bayonet, if they could not by argument. When grave Senators and members of Congress permit themselves to use such language, they must not be surprised if ignorant and desperate men act upon the impulse which they thus communicate. When riots and mutilations of public property are justified by a party, they must expect that the most desperate measures will be resorted to in the hope of meeting the same protection. We regret for the honor of our common country, that such things should be, and hope that the fatal consequences that have ensued may not be without their effect upon the party zealots, who have been endeavoring to kindle this excitement.

The Supreme Court at this place adjourned on Friday night. There was an unusual quantity of criminal business before the Court. Samuel King, who was indicted for burglary last May, was tried and found guilty. A motion was made in arrest of judgment, and he was ordered to recognize in the sum of two thousand dollars. Small, who was indicted as accessory to King, was not tried. His case will await the decision of the motion in favor of King. There were four indictments found against persons alleged to have been concerned in counterfeiting in Mexico, in this County. Jesse Moore, one of the above, was tried. One of the accomplices, who turned State's evidence, and on whom the government relied for the conviction of the rest, was so successfully impeached, that the Attorney General entered a nolle prosequi as to Moore, and the other indictments were continued.

Philadelphia Election.—The New York Evening Post furnishes the returns, as far as received, of the Philadelphia Election of Inspectors, which took place on Friday. In Southwark Southernland had upwards of 1000 majority. There are two wards in the city carried by the democratic party. Locust ward is disputed. Northern Liberties—four wards out of seven carried by the Ash men, (administration.) Penn township is carried by the Ash men, as is reported. All excepting the city, will be for to a certainty, Northern Liberties—Ash's majority over Watmough, 417.

The opposition boast of having carried the city thirteen wards out of fifteen, by a majority of fifteen hundred. This is only five hundred less than their majority in favor of Binney in the last Congressional election. The city of Philadelphia is divided into three districts by lines drawn from river to river. The centre district is called the city, and in the region of aristocracy and Bank influence. On the one side lies the district called Northern Liberties and on the other Southwark. In Southwark our majority, at the date of the last accounts, was ascertained to be upwards of 1000, three hundred more than at the last contest. In the Northern Liberties, where Watmough at the last election carried all before him, Ash's majority over Watmough in four wards out of seven was four hundred. Our friends have every reason to feel highly encouraged with their prospects as far as yet disclosed.

Philadelphia Elections.—The latest returns give on the side of Southwark, the democratic candidate for Congress, a majority over James Gowen, the Bank candidate, of eleven hundred and sixty-six, and to Gen. Ash, the democratic candidate, over Watmough, the Bank candidate, of eleven hundred and eighty-five.—Bos. States.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Great Democratic Gain. An election of three members of congress to fill some vacancies occurred in Connecticut last week. The result shows an immense and unprecedented gain for the Democracy. It is not, even now, certain that the federal candidates are elected, though they are chosen by general ticket. The majority claimed by the Bank papers is only about 300. The true majority is undoubtedly much less than that number.

Seventy six towns alone show a democratic net gain of 2400! In Middlesex county, the democratic majority is 245. At the last election, the Bank majority is 150—showing a net Democratic gain of 415! In Fairfield county, the democratic majority is 50. Bank majority, last spring, 1167. Net democratic gain 13-17!

The last N. Y. [Bank] Journal of Commerce has returns from all the towns but two or three, from which it makes out a federal majority of about 200, after deducting from its footings an acknowledged error of 100 votes in the town of Guilford. Still we are not entirely without hope that one or more of the Democratic candidates is elected. Whatever may be the result, we know enough to proclaim a great accession to the Democratic strength, and to warrant the prediction that Connecticut will, ere long, be ranked among the Democratic States.—The Age.

DELAWARE ELECTION. We have a few returns from "little Delaware." She is still in Mr. Biddle's pocket.—The Age.

MARYLAND ELECTION. The rotten borough system prevails in this State, and enables the federalists to keep their majority.—The state always has been Anti-Democratic, and probably always will be, until by some fortunate combination of circumstances the Democrats are enabled to accomplish a reform in the system of representation.—The Age.

The next House of Representatives. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative strength of parties in the next House of Representatives. Unless we are greatly in error, the majority will vary but little from last year. According to our information there have been elected Democrats 101, Federalists 66, leaving 18 Districts to be heard from, 14 of which select Democratic Representatives last year, and 4 Federalists. Suppose the result in these districts to be the same as last year, it will give 115 Democrats to 70 Federalists, and a Democratic majority of 45.

[The Age.

More Bank Forgeries.—We learn from the Pennsylvania that a number of letters, falsely purporting to be written by Henry Horn, and conveying statements directly contrary to truth, have been addressed from Philadelphia to various distinguished members of the democratic party, among others to Gov. Marcy, Mr. Shepley, and Peter V. Daniel, with the evident purpose of creating doubt and distrust in the ranks of the people. The intentions of the counterfeiter have been defeated by the promptness with which replies to the incendiary letters were made; and Mr. Horn has published a card disclaiming the authorship of all letters purporting to have been written by him, containing a single sentiment or opinion adverse to the whole or any part of the course pursued by the President of the United States in relation to the Bank, or containing any intimation that a re-action adverse to the measures of the general government in relation thereto, had taken place in Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

Bos. States.

OPERATIONS OF THE BANK. Freeman! read the following statements, furnished by the Globe, and redouble your exertions to crush the money power which is secretly sapping the foundations of your liberties.—The Age.

Mr. Clayton's committee in 1832 procured from the Bank the amounts paid at Philadelphia to lawyers for professional services, and laid the document on the table of the House of Representatives, with their report. This document disappeared from the Clerk's table, and has never been found! We know that by this paper it appeared that Mr. Webster had received from the principal Bankers for professional services, upwards of EIGHT THOU-

SAND DOLLARS. We call on the committee to ascertain specifically for what professional services this heavy sum was paid, not believing that he ever rendered such services to the Bank to the value of two thousand dollars. Mr. Clayton's Committee reported another document showing the amount of loans to members of Congress, or their indebtedness to the Bank, which showed Mr. Webster to be a debtor at the Boston branch to the amount of 22,000 dollars, and at Philadelphia 10,000, making in all THIRTY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, or thereabouts. The document was sent to Duff Green, printer to the House, to be printed; but by some mysterious means IT WAS WHOLLY SUPPRESSED!

MAJ. BARRY'S LETTER.

The P. O. Committee of the Senate having called upon Maj. Barry for certain papers relating to the appointment of a postmaster in Ohio, he replied with a letter replete with sound principles and able reasoning. We can merely give an abstract. 1st. He argues that the departments of Government are entirely independent of each other, being responsible only to the people. 2d. He argues that the Senate as a part of the Legislature, has no right to meddle with the appointment of postmasters, which is by the constitution and laws, purely an executive duty. 3d. He maintains that if the executive department becomes corrupt, the only rightful remedy is the impeaching power of the House of Representatives. 4th. He asserts the entire responsibility of all executive officers to the President as the constitutional depository of all executive power. 5th. He cites in support of his positions the resolution passed in 1831, by the Senate, declaring its Committee "not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies.—The Age.

"WHIGGERY"

It is said that the Secretary of the Hartford Convention will shortly publish a genuine history of the "NEW WHIGS," giving a particular and authentic account of the Party from its commencement in 1775, down to the present time. It will contain the history of 1775, when they were called TORIES.

- 1778, their rendezvous on Staten Island.
- '82, their flight to Nova Scotia.
- '84, their return—whitewashed patriots.
- '89, monarchists in the Convention.
- '94, British treaty men.
- '98, Federalists—Black Cockades.
- 1806, advocates of Impressment, and opponents of the Embargo.
- '12, Peace and Submission men.
- '13, Blue Lights.
- '14, Hartford Conventionists.
- '16, British Bankites.
- '24, Federal Republicans.
- '28, Adams men.
- '31, Clay men.
- '32, National Republicans.
- '33, Nullifiers.
- '34, BANK WIGS!
- '35, * * * * * to be filled out next year.—[Eastern Democrat

Governor Dunlap has nominated Judge Weston of Augusta to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Nicholas Emery, Esqr. of this city, Associate Justice.

[Portland Courier.

FEDERAL PAPERS.

The following extract from the Boston Advocate shows that a portion at least of the opposition entertain a just estimate of the character of some of their leading priets. It thus speaks of the Atlas and Centinel, two of the leading federal papers in Boston.—Only look at the portrait Mr. Hallett draws of them:

"We like the name of Whig, but if it must be associated with such things as the Atlas and Centinel, utterly irresponsible presses, edited by men 'not half made up,' who assume to dictate to the state and nation, when not a parent in Broad st. would entrust them with the management of an infant school; men whose callousness to moral reproof renders it impossible to infuse into them a particle of manly feeling; who never praise any body unless they are paid, and therefore cannot elevate their conceptions to the possibility of one political opponent speaking civilly of another, without hope of gain—men you can no more chastise with wit than you could whip an alligator to death with a feather,—if such are the tutors one must have to learn to be a Whig of the Boston school, we'd rather be a dog and turn a jack spit, than such a Whig."

This is admirable! Mr. Hallett undoubtedly knows the editors well, and the correctness of his sketch will not, we presume, be disputed. Certainly it will not be by any who have been in the habit of reading that foul receptacle of scandal, the Boston Atlas.—The Whigs must feel highly gratified in submitting to the dictation of such honorable politicians. Let it be recollected that the picture is drawn, not by a friend, but an opponent of the administration.

Mr. Hallett, however, does not stop here. He denounces the editor of the Atlas as a mere mercenary, "the shameless advertiser of Ex-President Adams as a runaway, the pliant tool of a masked battery of low malice levelled at the accomplished Everetts, the common bag pipe of the party, ready to emit its wind for any man with a purse who will condescend to squeeze this odious instrument under his arm!"—and then goes on to quote the opinion of Daniel Webster, that "if the National Republican party meant to maintain either its consistency or its respectability, such papers as the

Atlas must cease to be its organ." Notwithstanding all this, says the editor of the Advocate, "we find this same Atlas take into the highest favor of the new Whig party, to the exclusion of the intelligent, discreet and decorous Advertiser," another federal paper in Boston. Mr. Hallett also accuses the Atlas of mainly contributing to reduce the Whig party in Massachusetts to a minority of 13000 votes. This is surely a most beautiful account of one of the leading federal, wig and Bank priets. The wigs must feel great pride in listening to the counsels and directions of their veritable organ! This said Atlas, it will be recollected, is the self same sheet which, through the kindness of the Boston Aristocracy, was scattered so profusely all over our State previous to the late election, its columns teeming with falsehood, calumny and abuse. Our farmers must feel extremely grateful to the Boston Nabobs for supplying them with such a paper, for the purpose of mending their morals and enlightening their understandings. They will unquestionably remember it of them.

NOTICE.

We would invite the particular attention of Selectmen and Town Clerks to the following article of the Constitution:

"Fair copies of the list of votes (for Governor and Senators,) shall be attested by the Selectmen and Town Clerks of Towns, and the Assessors & Clerks of Plantations, and sealed up in open town and plantation meetings; and the town and plantation clerks respectively shall cause the same to be delivered into the Secretary's office, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of January."

SUICIDE. We learn that a man by the name of Ebenezer Brown, of Jay, committed suicide by shooting himself on Friday last. [Free Press.

Refusing a Stump. A Clergyman, a while since, in speaking of the future condition of his hearers, according as their lives should happen to be pure or otherwise, made the usual division of them into sheep and goats. He dwelt upon themselves of the latter, and upon the presumptuous conduct of those whose sins were likely in the end to place them in that division; and then exclaimed, "Who dare be a goat?"

"I dare," roared a sailor, from the gallery. "How!" said the preacher, in astonishment—"you dare to—"

"Ay, master," interrupted the sailor, "cause you see I won't take a stump from any body."

[N. Y. Transcript.

Queer Definition. A correspondent of one of the London papers in Turkey, says, in speaking of the Kurds, that "they are robbers by profession, and hard fighters." No doubt of it. The Kurds have very little of the milk of human kindness in their composition, when they make no scruple of stopping people on their way. The greatest rogues amongst them are from the Tartarian frontiers—hence, probably, the origin of cream of tartar.

[Brooklyn Adv.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, by N. Harlow, Esq. Mr. African Spaulding to Miss Harriet S. Bray.

In Hartford, on the 12th inst. by Oakes Thompson, Esq. Mr. Robert Grey, of Paris, to Miss Hetsey Ellis, of Hartford.

In Gilead, by Asa Kimball, Esq. Mr. John F. Bean, of Gilead, to Mrs. Lydia Lary, of Shelburne, N. H.

In Livermore, Mr. Jabez S. Thing, of Mount Vernon, to Mrs. Mary Norris.

In Turner, Mr. Isaac Palmer to Mrs. Sarah Blossom.

DIED.

In Dixfield, Ruby C. only daughter of Mr. Barnabas Kenney, aged 11 years and 3 months. Mrs. Eetsey Severy, aged 22.

In Portland, Eunice C. only daughter of Mr. Timothy Ford, Wm. Marrow, aged 43.

In Bangor, C. W. son of Hiram Bradbury.

MERINOS & CIRCASSIANS.

THIS day received from Boston, a large supply of MERINOS, CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES, SHAWLS, HATS, SILKS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASHMERE, GARNETTES, & PETERSHAMs. Together with a general assortment of articles usually found in Country Stores, all of which will be sold at lowest prices for Cash, produce, or approved credit, by MOSES HAMMOND.

Paris, Oct. 13 1834.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a person by the name of Isaac Weed, belonging to Sandwich, N. H., in a deranged state of mind, is supposed to be somewhere in this part of the State of Maine—whoever will return said Weed or give information to his friends in Sandwich, where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. He is about 24 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, has dark hair and eyes,—had on, when he left home, a black seal skin cap, dark coat, vest, and pantaloons, clouded stockings and thick shoes. ISAAC WEED.

Paris, Oct. 16, 1834.

1000 Lambs

PELTS, wanted by A. ANDREWS & Co. Paris August 2, 1834.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

American Magazine.

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. To be illustrated by numerous Engravings.

By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work what the title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American Public.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of Twenty Splendid Engravings will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise a variety of Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Birds, Fishes, Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

Agent for the Boston Bewick Company, 47, Court Street, Boston.

PRIZE TALES.

THE time limited for the receipt of Articles for the Prizes last offered having expired, and the awards having been made, the publication of the several manuscripts has been commenced, and will be continued, till the budget of original matter received, is exhausted. As the publishers of the Galaxy mean to select none of their efforts to make that paper one well worth the patronage of the reading public, they have decided to repeat the offer of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in the same as before, viz: Fifty Dollars for the best Original Tale; Twenty-Five for the best Original Poem; and Twenty-Five for the best Article upon a Humorous subject. The writers are at liberty to select their own scenes and characters; the publishers having decided not to confine them to any particular age or country. The manuscripts may be directed to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name," and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened.

In addition to the matter contributed for the prizes which will continue to be offered, the publishers, determined to spare no pains to make the Galaxy a useful, readable, and interesting paper, have engaged contributions from the pens of practised writers. To say they have done all they can do, would be a contradiction to the present expression of their intention to increase their efforts to merit patronage as that patronage increases. Although our list of country exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new exchanges, we now offer an exchange to any country editor who will give this notice a few insertions.

Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum.—Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1834

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Maine. WE the undersigned, Inhabitants of Byron and Township Number Seven in the County of Oxford, beg leave respectfully to represent that the township numbered seven adjoining said Byron on the South is not suitable to be incorporated into a town by reason of waste lands and a range of mountains which run through number seven from North to South and prevents a communication otherwise than through the town of Byron, that a portion thereof might with great advantage to the proprietors and inhabitants thereof, be annexed to said Byron, and the remainder at some future day be annexed to Mexico with equal advantage to those interested.

We therefore pray that all that part of said number seven which lies on the north of number six on the west side of Swift River, and all on the north of number nine on the east side of Swift River, may be annexed to said Byron. The lines of Division are marked with crooked pencil lines on the united plan of said Byron and number seven, which accompanies this petition.—That an Act of incorporation may be passed agreeably to the foregoing petition, is the prayer of your Petitioners.

LEWIS REED, & 35 others.

December 23, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Senate, January 15, 1834.

THE Committee on Division of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of John Reed and others, praying that a part of No. seven in the County of Oxford, may be annexed to the town of Byron, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to Report that the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Journal three weeks successively, the last publication to be sixty days at least, before the first Wednesday of the next Legislature, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

SIMEON PEASE, Chairman.

In Senate, January 15, 1834. Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

In the House of Representatives, January 16, 1834.—Read and concurred.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

A true copy of the petition and order of notice, Attest:—ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

10

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on the twenty second day of November next at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house on the premises, so much of the real estate of Peregrina Bartlett, late of Bethel, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges of sale. Said real estate consists of a part of the sixth interval lot on the south side of the Androscoggin River in Bethel; also the common land that lies at the head of said interval lot; likewise forty-five acres of land lying on the west side of the above mentioned land, making in all, one hundred acres, be the same more or less.

STEPHEN BARTLETT, Administrator.

Bethel, October 14, 1834.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Paris Me., October 1, 1834.

HUDSON BAILEY & Tilden Bartlett, Alden Beese, Caleb Beese, Chauncey Bonney, Bertha Brooks, Washington Buck, Timothy J. Carter, David Clifford, Silas Colburn, John Crafts, Ebenezer Cushman, John Daniels, William H. Darling, Robert Favor, Peter Flood, Isaac Frost, Henry Gossion, Thomas Haskell, George King, James Lebaron, Abigail Lebbidge, Lewis Lath, P. Mann, Abner Merrill, Greenleaf of Paris, Ebenezer Pond, Fanny Rowan, Nathan Ryerson, Jennie Stone, Simon S. Stevens, Sarah Storviant, John Swift, Samuel Tabbs, Thomas Webster, Jacob C. Woodman.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Postmaster.

STATE OF MAINE.
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

AN ACT to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That there shall be chosen in each County within this State, on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-five, by the written votes of such persons as are by the Constitution qualified to vote for Representatives in the several towns and plantations, three persons, being free-holders and resident in the County, and no two resident in the same town, Agents for the purposes hereafter described; the votes to be counted and sorted, in the town or plantation meeting by the Selectmen or Assessors thereof, and town or plantation Clerk, the names of the persons voted for, and the number each person had shall be recorded in the Town or Plantation Book, and an attested copy of such record, shall be transmitted under seal to the next Court of County Commissioners, to be held within and for the same County on the first day of the Court sitting, there to be opened and compared with the like returns from the several towns and plantations in such County: and the three persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected, and immediate notice of their election shall be given to them, by the Clerk of said Court, and the one having the greatest number of votes shall be Chairman of the Board.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Chairman to notify by written notice, a meeting of the board within a month after receiving notice of his election; and it shall be the duty of said Agents or a majority of them, on or before the first day of December next succeeding their election, to determine upon, and purchase a farm of not less than fifty acres, and buildings or on which buildings shall be erected, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of the County.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Agents, as soon as may be alter the selection of the farm aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the land, and building or erecting the necessary buildings, and furnishing the same, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners; whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized, and required to procure on loan the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid in installments with interest out of the County Taxes. Provided always that if such loans can be procured, the amount may be added to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer, to the Agents aforesaid, an order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Agents, to cause to be erected on Contract, such buildings as they may deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of the County, to be completed, on or before the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the costs of said buildings not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars, and that the sum of thirty Dollars be allowed to each of said Agents in full for their services as aforesaid.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-six, there shall be elected in each County in the State, three persons for Directors of the Poor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as is provided in the first section of this Act for the election of Agents; and the one having the highest number of votes shall be elected for three years, and be the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for two years, and the one having the next highest number of votes shall be elected for one year, and on the second Monday of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and after that, annually, there shall be chosen one Director of the Poor to serve for three years to fill the vacancy in the Board, and if the number of votes for two or more of the Directors should be equal, then they shall determine by lot which of them shall hold the office for three, and which for two years, so that after the first election, one third of the board shall be chosen annually, and the oldest member shall be Chairman.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That every Director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed in the last section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters on the duties of said Office, take an oath or affirmation, when any Justice of the Peace of the County is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the official Director of the Poor for the County, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten Dollars, for the use of the poor of the County, when the same shall be recovered by the Directors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable. And the Directors shall be aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, in any case when necessary in relation to the duties of their office.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That said Directors shall hereafter, in name and in

fact, be one body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the Poor of the County; and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, by the name, style and title of the Directors of the Poor and House of employment for the County of — and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of ten thousand Dollars, and any goods and chattels whatsoever, of the gift, alienation, or bequest of any person or persons whatsoever, to purchase, take and hold, any lands or tenements within the County in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception and accommodation of the poor of that County, to provide all things necessary for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor, to appoint a Treasurer annually, who shall give bond with sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of his office; and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in Office, all moneys, bonds, notes, book accounts, and other papers, to the said Corporation belonging, which shall be then remaining in his hands, custody and possession, and said Directors shall have power to employ, and at pleasure remove, a steward or stewards, matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively: to bind out as apprentices, so that such apprenticeship may expire if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their care or as may now be bound apprentices by the Overseers of the Poor of Towns, and to exercise, and enjoy, all such other powers now vested in the Overseers of the Poor of Towns as are not herein granted or supplied and the said Directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal, in all business relating to said Corporation, and the same at their pleasure to alter and renew.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors as soon as may be alter their election, and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of furnishing the building, stocking the farm, and the maintaining the poor within the County for the year ensuing, and shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Court of County Commissioners: whereupon the County Commissioners of the County shall and are hereby authorized to add the same to the County Tax, to be paid by the County Treasurer to the Directors aforesaid, on order drawn in their favor by the County Commissioners, as the same may be found necessary.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Directors, once in every year to render an account of all moneys by them received, and expended, to the County Commissioners, and shall at least once in every year, lay before the Court of County Commissioners, a list of the number, ages and sex, of the persons maintained, and employed in the said House of Employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere; and of the Children by them bound out to apprenticeship, as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling, and shall at all times when threatened or required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of County Commissioners, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by the said Corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests, as shall have been made by or to them.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent to the Overseers of the Poor of the several towns and plantations of the County, signed by any two of said Directors, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective towns or plantations, to said house of Employment; when order the overseers are enjoined, and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers, shall represent the same to a Justice of the Peace who being satisfied with the truth thereof, shall certify the same to said Directors and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said Overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the same pauper and deliver him or her, to the Steward or Keeper of the said house of Employment, together with the said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by said Justice, at a reasonable allowance;—and the said Directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient, so to do, to permit any poor person to be maintained elsewhere:—Provided, the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the County.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors, or any two of them, who shall be a quorum, in all cases to do business, shall have full power, to make, and ordain, all such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary, for the direction, government and support of the Poor, and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, of all such persons as shall come under their cogni-

zance; Provided the same be not repugnant to this law, or any of the other laws of this State or of the United States, and provided also; That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the Court of Common Pleas of the County and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That a quorum of said Directors, shall and are hereby enjoined and required, to meet at said house of Employment, at least once in every three months, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress or cause to be redressed all grievances, that may happen by the neglect, or misconduct, of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the said Directors shall each of them receive for their services annually, the sum of fifty dollars, to delay the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation or otherwise, of any of the said Directors, the remaining Directors, shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their County, under the same penalty as is provided by the sixth section of this Act, to serve until the next general election, when another Director shall be elected, to serve as if no such vacancy had happened.

Section 15. Be it further enacted, That the city of Portland is hereby exempted from the Provisions of this Act excepting so far as it respects the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor. Provided nevertheless, that the City of Portland may by a vote of the citizens thereof, adopt the same as a part of the County of Cumberland.

Section 16. Be it further enacted, That so much of the laws of this State, which relate to the Poor, as are by this Act altered, or supplied, and all the laws relating to the settlement of the Poor, be and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the first day of November eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and that from and after that date, the Poor of the County shall be provided for, wherever they may be at the time being, according to the provisions of this Act, and according to the Municipal regulations of the city of Portland.

House of Representatives, March 4, 1834.
This Bill, having had three several readings, was referred to the next Legislature and ordered to be printed in all the papers that publish the Laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.
In Senate, March 5, 1834. Read and referred to concurrence.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Woodstock
NOTICE is hereby given to the owners and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands situated in the town of Woodstock in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1833.

East part of Woodstock		No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Names.	No. Lots.			
Unknown	4	64	50	55 5
do. undivided	15	50	10	11
do.	21	100	50	55 5
do.	24	100	30	33 5
do.	25	100	17	19 5
do.	27	100	45	50
do.	39	100	20	22 5
do. half	51	30	25	28
do.	73	100	30	33 5
do.	77	100	50	55 5
do. Undivided 4th part	79	25	12	14
do. half	92	50	35	39
do.	96	100	50	55 5
do.	98	00	75	83
do.	102	100	8	09
do.	105	100	20	22 5
do.	106	100	15	17
do. undivided half	109	50	12	13
do.	110	100	25	28
do.	113	100	45	50
do.	116	100	20	22 5
West part of Woodstock				
do.	38	19	17	18 5
do.	30	100	36	33 5
do.	85	100	50	55 5
Disputed highway tax in the East part of Woodstock for the year 1833.				
Owners names unknown.				
do.	106	100	48	2,37
do. undivided half	109	50	15	42
do.	92	100	75	2,13
do.	77	100	48	2,37
do.	96	100	67	1,89
do.	4	64	50	1,41
do. undivided half	15	50	25	71
do.	113	100	60	4,69
do. undivided half	51	30	42	1,18 5
do.	27	100	67	1,89
do.	29	100	17	48
do.	21	100	80	2,56

Unless said taxes, with all necessary intervening charges shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of January next, so much of said lands as shall be necessary to pay the same, will be sold at Public Vendue on said 24th day of January, at nine o'clock A. M. at the Store of Francis Bennett, Jr. in said Woodstock.
JOHN B. CKNALL, Collector of Woodstock.
Woodstock, September 4, 1834

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Stoneham.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Stoneham, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the year 1834, as follows:—

No. of Lots.	No. of Ranges.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Land formerly known as Bachelors Grant, Samuel McKee agent for Eben's Fessenden.	7	1 6 100	125	1,82
do.	7	1 10 100	50	58
do.	1 1	100	50	58
Land formerly known as Fryburg Academy Grant.—Zachus McAllister agent for Gorham Parsons.	20	100	62	1,35
do.	23	100	40	85
do.	25	100	50	58
do.	26	100	40	85
do.	27	100	40	85
do.	28	100	40	85
do.	29	100	40	85
do.	30	100	40	85
do.	31	100	40	85
do.	32	100	40	85
do.	33	100	40	85
do.	34	100	40	85
do.	35	100	40	85
do.	36	100	40	85
do.	37	100	40	85
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do.	88	100	40	85
do.	89	100	40	85
do.	90	100	40	85
do.	91	100	40	85
do.	92	100	40	85
do.	93	100	40	85
do.	94	100	40	85
do.	95	100	40	85
do.	96	100	40	85
do.	97	100	40	85
do.	98	100	40	85
do.	99	100	40	85
do.	100	100	40	85

Also for Benj. Guild, No. 1, 100, 40, 85.

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before MONDAY the 24th day of February next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at eight o'clock A. M., at James McKee's, in said Stoneham, as will discharge the same.
ELIPHALET MCKEE.
Stoneham, Sept. 26, 1834.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

It is the title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the publication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, made entirely of linen; each number contains sixteen octo. pages, making one volume of 822 pages per annum. It will be sent by the mail to any part of the U. States or Canada, upon the proprietor receiving three Dollars per annum, post paid.

Nos. 1 and 2 contain The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie, and The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith; Nos. 3 and 4, Tales of the Hall, by the Rev. George Crabbe; No. 5, commences the series of Letters to Mary Wortley Montagu. There will be no abridgement of the work of any author.

Wm. Pearson, 115 Fulton st. Proprietor.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS
"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving of very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarterly newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages quarto, and is somewhat larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and such that one may write on it without blotting. The typography is at once neat and legible; and the whole style of the execution has far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the medium of this publication, we may mention that the first number contains the whole of Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When numerous numbers are printed to make a volume, the price is still more reduced, and a compass of one neat quarto work, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters, will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Literature, as to insure that only the worthiest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at more than from three to five dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers of a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of all excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even the best Boston editions. It is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Gillip's best."—[Evening Post.]

A weekly publication bearing the above title, has been undertaken by Mr. Pearson. The design of the work is to place in the hands of all, the old standard works, which are now generally referred to as the acme of polite literature; a course of reading, particularly followed by those desirous of acquiring a correct taste. The undertaking is deserving, and should meet with a liberal patronage. Each number contains 16 pages of closely printed matter; the typographical execution of which is unsurpassed; the price is only six cents—being by far the cheapest, as well as the most useful publication that has yet appeared. The present number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and part of Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield."—[Evening Star.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest that ever came to our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The first two numbers, of the year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant."—[Courier & Enquirer.]

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Charles Benjamin, late of Livermore in said County, Cabinet maker, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of B. Washburn in said Livermore on the last Monday of December next, and on the third Monday of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

ISAAC WASHBURN, Commissioner.
Livermore, Sept. 17, 1834.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a License from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 18th day of October next at one of the Stores in Livermore, at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Bethel in said County, so much of the real estate of Jesse Dean late of said Bethel, deceased, situated in said Bethel, as will produce the sum of three hundred and eighty dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, and incidental charges of sale.

Bethel, Sept. 10, 1834.
ELIHU BEAN, Administrator.

71	100	60	85
108	60	02	03
105	75	02	03
98	75	02	03
90	70	01	02
89	70	01	02
73	70	01	02
70	25	04	07
Gore	180	45	77
34	100	39	51
35	22	06	10
33	100	35	60
32	100	05	09
20	75	04	07
31	100	04	07
29	25	01	02
28	100	02	03
27	75	01	02

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before MONDAY the 24th day of February next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at eight o'clock A. M., at James McKee's, in said Stoneham, as will discharge the same.
ELIPHALET MCKEE.
Stoneham, Sept. 26, 1834.

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